

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1838.

No. 7 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY.
BY THEO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANIEL BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
Not paid before the end of 6 mos. 2 00
within the year 3 50
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor, must be paid, or letters will not be taken out of office.

ADVERTISING.
Square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; 1 week months \$4; six months \$7.50, twelve months \$15. Longer in proportion.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Matchless Sanative,
INVENTED BY LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

It is astonishing the world with its mighty vicissitudes, for many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by Physicians in every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations, of any ever prepared by human hands, obtained equally from the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kingdoms—this medicine of more value to mankind, than the united treasures of our globe.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE is in Philadelphia of half an ounce.
Dose for adults one drop, for children half a drop, for infants one fourth of a drop.
Price \$2 50 per Phial.

D. Bradford

Is the Agent of Doctor DAVID S. ROWLAND, to relieve the Consumptive, by furnishing them with the Matchless Sanative, which can be had at his Auction Store, Main street, Lexington, where further evidences of its efficacy will be exhibited to those applying.

D. B. has at this time but a small supply (72 Phials), but shortly expects a quantity sufficient for this vicinity. Not an hour should be lost by those labouring under this most dreadful of all diseases, least the present supply should be parted with before the reception of another.

As an evidence of the high repute in which the Matchless Sanative is held, the following extract is given from the Boston Morning Post.
It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.
DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany), has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative, as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

[The unequalled reception with which it has met, speaks more than volumes in its favor.] Already has its list of Agents in America, in the short period of three months, swelled to the golden number of SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE, (mostly first Postmasters), who have voluntarily accepted of agencies from different sections of the country, or else kindly forwarded responsible names as agents, in cases where it was inconvenient for them to act in that capacity—and new applications are daily pouring in from every quarter.

Testimony No. 1.
A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq., of N. York.

Dr. S. Rowland, Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which I perceived to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house and asked him if he had any objections to his giving her a trial. I sent him a purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about house and attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.
A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.
I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave. If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are as liberty to publish it.
Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.
Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Mass.

GERMAN SANATIVE.
The Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 103 Essex street.
Testimony No. 3.
A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of Medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Olon Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals, is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for whenever it is used, it is its own best witness.
HERMAN EITZELLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAUTT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.
Lexington, Nov. 9, 1837.—45-1f

MR. MAGUIRE'S.
Classical, Scientific and English
SCHOOL.

WILL be continued for the next year at the Cross Roads twelve miles from Lexington and from Frankfort, and five miles Versailles in Woodford county Kentucky. In the Institution a solid and complete Education may be obtained by Male and Female Students, in the Classics, Sciences and English Languages and a parental and delicate attention will be exercised towards those under his charge. References pro forma, are so ordinary and easily obtained, and many times, without substantial reputation to veil their adieu, that I hope I shall be excused for giving none but my neighbors and patrons. Should, however, parents and guardians wish further information, I pledge myself in give references as to my standing in society, connections and education, equal to any in America.

My Terms are thirty dollars for a year of ten months making one term, without deduction for less time, to commence on the second day of January next, and end on the first of November, 1838. We can accommodate fifteen or twenty boarders pleasantly and cheaply.
JOHN MAGUIRE.
Dec. 26, 1837.—52-55.

FIRST RATE LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell a first rate TRACT OF LAND, lying about six miles west of Georgetown, Ky., on the Frankfort road, and on the road from the Great Crossings to Lexington, without any road passing through it. I will sell either 230 Acres, or about 300 Acres, as may best suit the purchaser, and give immediate possession. Any person who wants a farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. I have the option of a first rate farmer, that the open land will produce 75 bushels of Corn to the acre this year, if seasonable, it having been in rye and clover for several years. The woods are well set in Blue Grass, and the whole tract enclosed and divided into lots with a first rate fence just reset. The location of this farm is very advantageous, being within one mile of Georgetown, where there are two Colleges and two Female Academies, with a first rate Turnpike road leading to it, that can be used by the owner of the farm without toll. It is well watered and well timbered. Many persons would be benefited greatly by selling their own farms and buying this tract. For terms, apply to the undersigned, or to Dr. R. M. Ewing, of Georgetown, Ky., who is authorized to contract for me, and who owns all over 230 acres.
M. W. DICKEY.
Springland, on the Railroad, Jan. 4, 1838.
10 miles from Lexington.—1-1f.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, SS.

Messrs. William Kell, Thomas Kell, Nathan Kell, John Kell, Isaac Kell, John Hill, and Alcinda Hill, late Alcinda Kell, William Carrington, Mary Blackburn—the unknown heirs of Timothy Carrington, and the unknown heirs of John Carrington, Asa Carrington and Eli Carrington—

TAKE notice that I will attend at my own residence in Montgomery State of Ky., on Saturday the 17th day of February, 1838, for the purpose of taking the depositions of William Barrow and Abraham Barrow, and others—to be used and read as evidence, on the trial of a certain suit in chancery, now depending and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit Court; wherein I am complainant and you defendants; and shall adjourn from day to day, until the same shall be finished, at which time and place you can attend.
ENNIS COMBS.
Jan. 18, 1838.—3-1f.

TO RENT.
A FIRST rate BUSINESS HOUSE on City Row Water street. For terms apply to
D. MEGOWAN.
Lex. Dec. 18th 1837.—51-1f.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington, Jan. 2, 1838.

THE Stockholders in this Bank, are hereby notified that the first installment of Five Dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 1st day of May next.

And those Stockholders who are in default for installments due, are informed that if payments of the same are not made before the 1st day of Feb. next, that steps will then be taken to forfeit their Stock in the manner prescribed by law.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

NOTICE.
I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Guines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods.
Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.

T. N. GAINES
Jan. 4, 1837.—1-1f.

S. B. Vanpelt
WILL continue the business at the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c.
of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

Notice.
I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

THE Undersigned has this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire

STOCK OF GROCERIES.
And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.
ISAAC COOK.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

CABINET MAKING.
JOSEPH MILWARD,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.
ISAAC COOK.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

LAST NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted to CRUTCHFIELD & TRIFORD, and to BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD, previous to the 8th of December last, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same on or before the 10th February, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those failing to comply, will find their accounts and notes in the hands of officers for collection.

JOHN B. TILFORD.
Jan. 25, 1838.—4-1st Mar.

For Sale.
THE Subscriber will sell the choice of two well proved JACKS; Also, a large young STALLION of good stock, 4 years old this Spring.

The purchaser can have time, giving good security for purchase money.
M. FLOUNOY.
7 miles north of Lexington.
Jan. 11, 1838.—2-1f.

OLD ESTABLISHED
Clothing Store.
MAIN ST., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
FOUR DOORS FROM FRASER'S CORNER.

FRANCOIS WEAVER
HAS always on hand every article wanted by Gentlemen for dress. Part of the stock consists of the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & FROCK COATS; a large lot of TRAVELLING CLOAKS; GOATS' HAIR CAMEL BOSTON WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS; BOX COATS; JEANS FROCK COATS & DRESS COATS; FASHIONABLE VESTS, &c.; Walker's Celebrated STOCKS, SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS; SUSPENDERS; UMBRELLAS, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS; Several Thousand Yards of KENTUCKY JEANS, and by the Piece or Pattern.
Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3m.

WAS COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Fayette county by the 17th January, 1838, a

NEGRO Man who calls himself CHARLES HUNDLEY.

As a runaway, and says he is to be free on the 1st of August next; that he is bound to his uncle, CHAS. FREEMAN, man of color, to learn the Black-Smith trade. He states that his uncle lives with FREEMAN, in Amherst county, Virginia, in 7 miles of the Buffalo Springs. He also states that his father is a slave and owned by Judge Daniel Lynchburg, Virginia.

He is about twenty years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, and had on blue mixed jeans coat, black cassinet pants, and white hat. The owner, (if any,) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOS. B. MEGOWAN,
Jailer of Fayette county.
Lex. Jan. 27, 1838.—5-1f.

From Johnstone's Magazine.
THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

By a blizzin' peat fire, on a cauld winter night, With a tankard beside them, full, reamin', an' a bishit,
A carle sat perusin' the Chronicle column. While anither was thumbin' an' auld tattered volume.

Quo' the tane to the fither, "That newspaper squad, Wi' their blarney and bluff, wad drive honest folk mad;

Here's a daft rigmarole about Union repeals, An' the march o' ane intellect up to the Hielans."

Now, Rab, though I'm nae smashin' scholar, ye ken, Yet I've surely my senses, like maist other men; An' had aught o' the Hielandman heard o' the nigger,

We wad certainly ken'd it frae Duncan M'Gregor.

I'll wager a guinea its naething ava, But some pair poachin' body that's bilit the law."

Or, abins it's naught but some new Hielan drover."

Rab, a lang-headed blade, took a pinch o' the rappee, Looked wise, and then smacked aff the froth frae the nappy."

"Gosh, Jock, ye're a guse, man; but aff wi' your bumper; He's as auld as the mountains," Quo' Jock, "That's a thumper."

"Lang afore granny Eve rockit Can in the cradle, This chield, a stout birkie, could handle a ladle; Nae faither had he, and he ne'er saw his brie-thie."

He's sax thousand years auld," Quo' Jock, "That's anither."

"He's a queer chap; sometimes he's as brisk as a hare, And sometimes he'll snooze for a centry and mair. At ae time he's a dumby; at anither, he'll claver For ages together," Quo' Jock, "Sic a haver."

"I' the auld warl' days, he was sworn to keep peace, An' lived mainly in Egypt, Jerusalem, an' Greece; Till the king crew colleguit to try him for libel, An' burn him—"

Quo' Johnny, "That's no P the Bible."

"But he bikit the roguen, an' slipt aff, like an eel Trough a net, or a hole in a fisherman's creel; An' a' body thought he had gane to his doom, Till he deaved the hale warld wi' his blithers at Rome."

P the reign o' the Paip, he donned night-gown and cap, An' snored for twal' centries on Antichrist's lap."

An', though some think the billie at times fell a-roarin', Yet maist folk believe he was a' the time snoring."

At last he awoke, wi' a yawn like the thunder, Doffed the cap, and made kingcraft and priestcraft knock under."

In a person's lang gown, wi' a bludgeon in fist, He drove off the monks to the seat o' the Beast In our days he's turned Dominee, an' a muckle respectit."

Though the Tories wad fain mak him wear a strait jacket; An' tis said—but, if true, it's a wonderfu' thing; He's been sent for to Lunnon, to speak wi' the King."

Now, Johnny, my lad, here's success to the trade, An' success to the birch o' this comical knave; May his march be the march o' a hero victorious, And around his auld paw may the laurel be glorious."

THE SCOTTISH KING AND HIS MINISTER.

Generally speaking, the Scotch enjoy perillage; and the Irish are apt to take fire at it. After a mess dinner of the 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers,) always a gallant, gentlemanly corps, of a very national character, there had been a good deal of proud reflection upon the stern faith of the North Britons, in their treaties with other powers. A lively boy who had recently joined, observed to some of the elders that he had a legend in confirmation of the claim, and narrated it accordingly. Few of our histories refer to a very sanguinary war, subsisted between an early Scotch king and a king of the Land's End. Scottish valor prevailed, and the news was brought of the complete success an expedition against the Cornish strong holds. The monarch was elated beyond measure, and sending for his principal adviser, Lord Alexander, addressed him:

"Weel, Sandy, is there any other king I can bring to submission the north?"

"An' it pleases your majesty, there is but one king whom you canna vanquish."

"Ane king that I canna vanquish? An, what's he, mon?"

"I mean, your Majesty, the King of Haven."

"Haven! Haven! what's that, Sandy?"

"His lordship pointed to the sky, and then bowed becomingly to his royal master, who did not comprehend what was meant, and fazed him more particularly than he had already done."

"Nae matter, Sandy; gang and tell the King o' Haven that gin he does nae surrender his dominions at once, I'll come and bang him out of them. And mind, my Lord, you dinna show yer face before us until you have done our bidding."

This was an embarrassing position for the noble favorite, who knew that expostulation was too dangerous to be attempted at such a moment. He therefore retired submissively and consulted a priest. This progenitor of Loyola consoled him by the assurance that, on an occasion of the kind it was quite allowable to tranquilize a monarch of weak understanding by putting an artificial construction on certain passages of scripture. Lord Alexander appeared accordingly, in the royal presence, and was instantly observed by his gracious master.

"Weel, Sandy, and what says the King of Haven?"

"Please your majesty, I have nae seen himsel', but I have conferred with one of his accredited ministers, and he solemnly engages that your majesty may have his kingdom for asking."

"Was he seec ower, inquired the monarch, warmed to magnanimity by the assurance: 'then gang your gate there ane more, and tell the King o' Haven that for his ceevility, I'll

nae a Scotchman shall ever set foot in his kingdom."

There was a silence, the interchange of some grave and inquiring looks, under which the neophyte felt ill at ease, and then a good humored acknowledgement of the young Pickle's pleasantry. They were satisfied that no disrespect was meant, either to the country they honored, or towards the religion they held more sacred still; and during his whole stay in the 31st, the same individual experienced nothing but kindness from his senior officers.—Fraser's Mag.

The spirit of true religion breathes mildness and affability. It gives a native unaffected ease to the behavior. It is social, kind and cheerful; far removed from that gloomy and illiberal superstition, which clouds the brow, sharpens the temper, dejects the spirit, and teaches men to fit themselves for another world, by neglecting the concerns of this.

Hitherto, with the Federalists, conventions have been considered as the mere instruments of demagogues, shaped and controlled to suit the views and designs of aspiring men. They opposed conventions, upon the ground, that a fair expression of the popular will could not be had from them. Now, however, as obnoxious as they once were, they are all the rage with the party. It may be well to see how, under the auspices of federalism, they will be exempt from the qualities attributed to them when adopted by the Democracy. They have several Presidential aspirants. The friends of one are urging his claims with great pertinacity, and with a manifest disposition to disregard the project of a convention. The friends of another urge the necessity of a convention, to settle the conflicting claims of the candidates, but take great pains to ridicule the idea of nominating any other than their own idol. The friends of Mr. Clay, tell the friends of Gen. Harrison, that we will have a convention, and see which of the two is strongest, but you must send your delegates with instructions to vote for Mr. Clay, because it is morally impossible to elect Gen. Harrison. The partisans on both sides squabble and quarrel, until the time for holding the convention rolls around. It is held, and all are drummed into the support of Mr. Clay—and this is called an expression of the popular will.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—Mexican papers to the 22d December, received by the New Orleans Bee, contain particulars of the late severe earthquakes with which that country has been visited. The Bee says:

"Successful shocks of an earthquake have almost totally destroyed the town of Acapulco, while the gorgeous city of Mexico itself was subjected to a violent and prolonged shock, happily, however, in the latter instance no injury resulted. The details of the earthquake at Acapulco are frightful. Repeated shocks of extreme violence and devastation have nearly reduced the city to a mass of ruins. The houses were overturned, and dashed to fragments, the churches irreparably injured, the walls of the Compo Santo destroyed, the whole city thrown into a state of deplorable consternation; and the inhabitants compelled to pass the night in the fields and roads adjacent to the town."

When the morning dawned, hundreds beheld themselves houseless, and reduced to utter incigence. Fortunately for the safety of the citizens, the destruction occasioned by the shock was so gradual as to afford them time to save themselves; hence the loss of life was inconsiderable. There is continues the Bee) a certain coincidence to be observed between earthquakes at Acapulco and those at Mexico. The shocks at the latter city are invariably felt within a day or two after the first has suffered, although usually with less violence.

The volcanic chain appears to extend from one city to the other in nearly a direct line, and the effect is thus gradually but certainly propagated. The spot where Mexico now stands was formerly a great volcanic centre, and in the immediate neighborhood is a large number of extinguished craters. The famous Papocapiti is nevertheless open, and smoking, and there is little doubt that this mountain is the embouchure of the products of those subterraneous commotions, which may one day or another utterly prostrate the magnificent capital of the Mexican Republic."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army at Fort Brooke, Florida, under date of January 13, 1838.

"I have just returned from a tour of duty on the Suwanee and Withlacoochee and have just heard of the fatal affair of the 25th of December at Okeechubbee Lake."

"Col. Thompson was wounded in three places before he fell, either of which would have proved fatal. The first ball passed through the abdomen to the left; the second, in the right breast; and the last, through the chin and neck; evidently shot from a tree. He fell in a sitting position, and died instantly."

"Van Swearingen was shot in advance of his company, in the lower part of his

neck, retired to the rear, raised both hands above his head, and fell flat on his face, gave one groan, and was no more.

"Brooke was shot through the heart, and died with a smile on his face. "Center was shot through the head, from a tree, and died instantly."

"Col. Gentry, of Missouri, was shot through the body; the same ball passed through his son's arm, and then into a tree. It was a musket ball."

"All these officers showed the greatest gallantry in the fight. Andrews was severely wounded, and Walker, of the 6th, was literally shot to pieces; four balls passed through him, and several others grazed him. He is fast recovering, and is as manly under his severe wounds as he was brave in receiving them. He is a promising officer."

"I have thus been particular in naming all these facts, as I know they will be interesting to you. It seems hard that so many brave spirits should fall in such an inglorious warfare."

Pompie's Pillar doing Homage to Queen Victoria.

It was a romantic idea of the officers of the British steamboat Holmes at Alexandria in Egypt some short time since. What was the surprise of the sleepy Egyptians of to-day, to see shortly after a heavy thunder storm, the British banner floating from this revered monument of Rome and Cleopatra's unfortunate general. The officers mentioned had by means of a kite contrived to get a rope around the apex, and then drew up a ladder and ascended, where they waved the red cross of St. George, while they drank long life to Victoria. Nothing short of a baronetcy to each will reward this act of gallantry.

INDIA RUBBER.—A writer in the London Mechanics' Magazine, recommends India rubber for roofing houses. He has made no experiment, but thinks that it might be brought into use for that purpose very advantageously.

THE DEATH BED.

How sad and lonely the couch where the emaciated form is stretched, uncheered by the dawns of the eternal day! Over the poor, unhappy, wasted clay, no starlight brightness, no cherub wings are hovering. In vain are the arms of love opened. The rays of hope may gleam a brief moment on the mind but they are cold and cheerless. No vivifying influence passes over the feverish brain; no holy burst of ecstatic joy fills, support and entrances the soul. Oh, it is hard dying when the consolations of religion are wanting! when no uplifted arm makes strong the inner man while the outer man falls into ruin! But O how soft the bed of death! What easy, pleasant dying, when the comforting assurances of God's words are bro't home to the stricken one, language which cannot be misunderstood! when the soul feeding on the promises, clinging to the Rock of Ages, and rising up in strength of the Lord of hosts, grapples with the monster, on ground consecrated by the Son of God, and prevails and conquers! It is then that man looks upon the fallen pillars in which he had once gloried, with a smile, and beholds unmoved the crumbling tabernacle—now felled, he breaks his bonds, and flies away to dip his pinions in the fount of uncreated light!

Natchez Herald.

The religion of Christ not only arms us with fortitude against the approach of evil; but, supposing evils to fall upon us with their heaviest pressure, lightens the load by many consolations to which others are strangers. While had man trace, in the calamities with which they are visited, the hand of an offended sovereign, Christians are taught to view them as the well intended chastisements of a merciful Father.

They hear amidst them, that still voice which a good conscience brings to their ear; "Fear not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God." They apply to themselves the comfortable promises with which the Gospel abounds. They discover in these the happy issue decreed to their troubles; and wait with patience till Providence shall have accomplished its great and good designs.

In the mean time, Devotion opens to them its blessed and holy sanctuary; that sanctuary in which the wounded heart is healed, and the weary mind is at rest; where the cares of the world are forgotten, where its tumults are hushed, and its miseries disappear; where greater objects open to our view than any which the world presents; where a more serene sky shines; and a sweeter and calmer light, beams on the afflicted heart.

In those moments of devotion, a pious man, pouring out his wants and sorrows to an Almighty Supporter, feels that he is not left solitary and forsaken in a vale of wo. God is with him; and though he should be bereaved of every friend on earth, he can look up in heaven to a Friend that will never desert him.

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1838.

The "Rockcracker" shall have a place in our next.

A letter from Mr. A. F. Shepard of Georgetown, Ky., informs us, that young Mr. Lown, of whom we asked information in our last, died at the house of Mr. Thornbury, in Scott county, about the 18th of June last.

The House of Representatives of the United States has passed resolutions vacating the seats of all the members of that body from Mississippi. The final vote stood, ayes 118, noes 116.

A slip of the Baltimore American of the 9th inst. gives London dates to the 4th January.

The Cotton market had become heavy. An immense military force was about being sent to Canada.

There was a great fire in London on the 28th December on Davis Quay, opposite the tower. Loss estimated at \$300,000.

The Baltimore Theatre and Circus were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 3d inst., with about 50 of Mr. Cooke's Circus horses. Loss very great and not easily repaired.

The Western Sun of 3d February, states, that the branch of the State bank of Indiana, at that place. (Vincennes,) was broken into, and robbed of two or three thousand dollars specie.

Most Diabolical.—We have never met with a *hoax* so villainously iniquitous, as the one, which we copy from the New York Evening Post of the 3d Feb. It seems to have been evidently designed to destroy the credit of our banks, our merchants, and in fact our whole city; as well as to produce distress in the bosoms of our citizens who might happen to be absent from home in the eastern cities. In our own right, and on behalf of our respectable merchants, and all the citizens of Lexington, we call upon the Editor of the Post, to obtain from his "friend," the name of the writer—who is seditious of warning the New York Merchants—and that he sends forth his name through the press, that it may be borne on the four winds of Heaven.—Justice demands this from the Editor of that able and respectable print.

"A query, we inserted in our last has, very unexpectedly and, entirely unintentionally (on our part) thrown our friend of the Kentucky Gazette into *terrifics*, if we must judge from his *torturified up fleerings*. We have been informed that, (the present constitution remaining) the Editor of the Gazette will be high sheriff about the year 1857 and he is now next neighbor to 61 years.—Thus we would say there is but little hope for him. As to his allusion to *avrice*—we have to say, we have never been so *gripping* as to make book auctions of our exchange list, only we sell the Gazette to the picture-men."

The above is from the last Frankfort Argus, and whenever we obtain a translation of it into common sense, we may possibly, but not probably, take further notice of the article. We will now only observe, that the Editor of the Gazette has a large family of children, which must be supported if not educated. He cannot boast of the long list of subscribers, with their bank bills flowing in to sustain him; but when he barters the Gazette, worth, at the lowest price, two dollars and fifty cents per year, for other papers, even the Argus, he does not consider it an avicious course, to endeavor to pass the off to the best advantage—and most of the files were purchased, for preservation, on account of their contents; but the price which the Argus brought, (being only 124 cents,) has convinced him, that in future, it would be a saving, instead of filing the sheet, to hand it over to whoever might be disposed to accept it, to be used as he should think it deserved.

The following article is copied from the Paris Citizen into the Lexington Intelligencer of Tuesday:

"We learn from the Lexington Intelligencer, that the Messrs. Walkers of Richmond, Ky. have brought forty-nine suits against the Northern Bank, in the Fayette Circuit Court, for failing to redeem its notes for specie. The amount sued upon is about \$5,000. If the gentlemen will withdraw their suits and pay the costs, they may bring their money to old Bourbon, and loan it for as much per cent. as they can obtain from the bank. Had they not been disposed to be *spiteful*, they might have made one suit subserve their purpose."

Now we would ask the *learned* Editor of the Citizen, if the Messrs. Walkers should take their money to "old Bourbon," and lend it to him or any other citizen, "for as much per cent. as they can obtain from the bank," and that the said Editor or any other, should, like the

bank, refuse to pay, how much they could recover by law?

And we will wager him two crowns to an egg, that the bank attorney, in defending the suits brought by the Walkers, will have too much respect for his legal reputation to urge that they should have brought *but one suit* on the forty-nine notes which they held, for the payment of which the bank *refused to enter into any arrangement*.

A communication signed *Vindex*, is received containing animadversions on the Northern Bank, the Branch Bank of Kentucky, and certain individual citizens. We are not fully apprised of the correctness of all the positions assumed by the writer, nor has the author entrusted the Editor with his name.

In another article it will be seen, that we have denuded of a New York Editor, the author of a most villainous letter from Lexington.—What will be the predicament of that Editor if he should have relied upon an anonymous or fictitious correspondent, and thus did such great injury to our city, without the ability to point the finger of indignation to the incendiary, whose brain concocted the article?

Although some of the facts alluded to by *Vindex* are known to us others are not, and we are unwilling to be responsible for assertions, of the truth of which we have no knowledge—and we deem it mainly in any author, to endeavor to place an Editor in this unpleasant dilemma.

We have never, during our whole editorial career, which commenced in 1793, surrendered the name of a Correspondent without his approbation—but there must be reciprocal confidence.

Virginia Editorial Convention.—A convention of Editors was held at Richmond Virginia on the 17th January when Thomas Ritchie was chosen president, and William M. Blackford, Secretary. From Mr. Ritchie's address, on taking the chair, we copy the following, which, we hope, will make some impression on Editors in other states:

"And why is it, gentlemen, that our profession does not occupy that station in society to which it is entitled? Let us not disguise the fact. It is our own fault. No maxim is more true, than that he who would have the respect of others, must show that he respects himself.—We have descended to abuse each other in a manner that has lost the respect of the world. We misrepresent each other's motives—we heap opprobrious epithets upon each other's heads—we do not recollect that violence is not energy, and that virulence is any thing but dignity. How can we expect to be treated as gentlemen, if we do not conduct ourselves as gentlemen? Each one says indeed, that it is not his fault. He tries to justify himself by pleading self-defence. But where ever be the fault, the effect is undeniable, that in this eternal warfare of attack and of recrimination, the press has lost much of its dignity, and much of that moral influence which it would have a right to claim, and would unquestionably command, in a free and enlightened country. The mischief, does not stop here. The licentiousness of the press insensibly lowers the tone of private manners, and infects the character of our public councils. In this respect therefore the interests of society, as well as the reputation of its conductors, demand a thorough reform."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Our city has been at considerable expense to furnish Engines, Hose, &c., &c., and many of the citizens are attentive and active not only to keep up the several companies now organized, but to exert themselves whenever their services are required, at fires; but, if the Israelites could not make bricks in Egypt without straw, no more can our Companies put out fires without water; and on this ground the guardians of our city—I mean the Mayor and Council, are very censurable. The pumps on the streets are either out of order or kept in order by the few who feel some interest in this important matter; and again, there are about one third of the houses in the city destitute of buckets, notwithstanding the high salaries paid to men to attend to our wants in these respects. We had reported some of these facts to Corporal Trim, but whether he or Mentor is in fault, or whether their printer is afraid of being arraigned for *contempt of Court*, we are unable to say at this time, but shall look further into the subject—but, that there is great neglect, both in the Corporation and his associates—as also in the Mayor and Council, can no doubt. We hope, however, that if he or my Uncle Toby should be compelled to tend to the Moon for a printer—they will find some *lunatic* there who is not afraid to tell the truth—and be able also to import from that region some Councilmen and City Officers who will do better for us than our present police do. If the Gazette will give this an insertion, it may benefit the City as well as oblige

OUR FIREMEN.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Bradford:—When the brow becomes silvered with the snows of many winters in the evening of life, the mind, no longer lured forward by bright anticipations of a personal, temporal character for the silver chord of life must soon be severed. Loves to rove among the scenes of the past, and to trace back, step by step, the various events in which we par-

ticipate, or which gave tone and character to the days of our vigor. Fifty years makes a great difference in the appearance and condition of our Kentucky. The busy octoers in these trying scenes of her "life-struggle" are nearly all gone;—my palsied limbs in the language of impotency, tell me I shall join them soon, in the world of spirits,—yet a solicitude for the permanent prosperity of our country is natural in one, who assisted to dispel the dark cloud that overhung our civil atmosphere, and hazarded his *little all* in the common cause of the "rights of man." The sword may achieve,—may defend—but knowledge is the strong hold to which the genius of our country points us, as a foundation to support the glorious structure of perpetual liberty. Increase the facilities for imparting instruction; bring education within the reach of all; let her genial ray enlighten the abode of penury as well as affluence, and we avail ourselves at once of the Archimedian lever that shall raise the destinies of our country to the highest summit of human attainment—let our citizens properly appreciate this subject and ACT, from that moment, our every institute bears the undying motto "esto perpetuo." To this end we would see our schools multiplied; we would see every city town and village decorated with such a nursery of literature and morality as our City School. May heaven prosper her; and may her every public exhibition speak as loudly in her praise as did the recent examination. SENEX.

From N. Y. Evening Post, Feb. 3.

GREAT FIRE AT LEXINGTON.

It will be seen by the following letter, with a copy of which we have been favored by a friend, that a most destructive conflagration took place at Lexington a few days since, by which two banks and a large number of buildings were burnt.

Lexington, Jan. 26, 1838.

"Dear Sir—It is a duty (though painful) to acquaint you with a deplorable misfortune which has befallen us. Last night about 3 o'clock the cry of fire was raised; our firemen ever prompt to the call, were up in as short time as possible. The flame was discovered bursting forth from the store-house belonging to the firm of Hunter, Hale & Harper, the most extensive dry goods merchants belonging to our once beautiful town; that square was entirely consumed, which is by far the most beautiful and valuable belonging to Lexington. The wind was blowing violently towards the court house and banks; Cheapside, leading directly to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, was very soon enveloped in flames. Some portion of the goods and groceries were saved, but not as many as were consumed. The Northern Bank soon caught and was consumed, though the most violent effort was made to save it—about half their papers were lost—so violent was the wind that the fire soon reached the Branch Bank of Kentucky, and at the same time the Court House which now lies in ashes—but the Bank was only partially consumed. The loss is entirely incalculable and it is much heavier on the merchants than any other class of citizens. It is to warn your merchants, that I take the liberty through you, of informing them of the fact of our misfortune. In haste."

FLORIDA.—Advices from Gary's Ferry have been received at Savannah, giving some details of the operations of the Army in Florida. A letter from an officer to the editors of the Savannah Georgian, dated near the Indian river Inlet, January 18, says:

"You will hear, probably, before this reaches you, that Lieut Powell had a little brush with the Indians near Jupiter Inlet. It appears that he landed with about 80 men, sailors, with the exception of 25 regulars. Soon after landing, he found an old squaw, who offered to guide him to the place where the Indians were—about 7 miles off. He followed her direction and came upon the Indians—some say 40, some 60, add others 80 or more. The fire commenced on his side, when the Indians returned it with spirit, and soon put the sailors in utter confusion who fled, and the whole party would have been cut to pieces, but for the regulars, as Lieut. Powell and all acknowledge. Six or eight were killed and left upon the ground, with a man who was only wounded, but could not retire. He was left to the tender mercies of the Indians. Dr. Lightner of the navy, was killed, and every officer wounded.—The regulars behaved nobly."

Two of the boats were left, in one of which were a keg of powder and a box of cartridges, with rum, whiskey and other sailors comforts.

We are within 21 miles of Fort Basinger; one of the forts on Kissamee river. We have now a cordon of posts from Charlotte harbor to Indian river, and most of the Indians are believed to be south of us."

Another letter of the 19th contains the following:—

Gen. Jesup and staff, with the 2d regiment of dragoons, reached the Camp from Indian river depot yesterday. It is pretty well ascertained that the largest body of Indians is collected on the islands and the swamps surrounding O-ke-cho-bee, to which the army will probably move from this position in a day or two. Fort Gardner is 21 miles due west, and Capt. Fowler who returned yesterday, having been sent out for the purpose, reports that the ground will admit of a good road and it is probable we will get our supplies from that side. From Fort Taylor this camp it is almost impracticable."

A letter of the same date (from Fort Christmas) says:—"Nothing has been heard of the army for 6 or 7 days, except that it is 60 or 70 miles in advance of Fort Taylor, near the enemy on the St. Lu-

cie. Something important must soon transpire."

Another letter of the 21st inst. (at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay,) says.—"Jumper with 11 warriors, 22 women and children 6 negroes and 24 women and children, in all 64, arrived here on the 19th. The Indians are on board a vessel, and will leave to-morrow for Fort Pike. The negroes remain here for the present."

General Jesup is now at Kissamee. It is thought the army will meet, or have met at Fort Basinger. It is said that the Indians have located themselves on an island south of Ocho-chubbee."

Another letter says:—"Since the surrender of Jumper and his warriors to Col. T. of which you have heard, Alatoche, with 16 warriors, had gone in to General Smith, who occupies a position still westward of colonel Taylor, both of whom have strong forces."

Since the above was in type we have seen a letter from Fort Lloyd, (of the 18th) which furnishes the following particulars:

There are now besides Gen. E's command including 2d Dragoons, (Col. Twigg's,) 500 Tennesseans, and two companies of Alabamians—about 1200 mounted men.

From Col. Taylor's post (Fort Basinger) 20 miles west of this, we learn that they have taken 600 head of cattle which with what they have taken, makes about 700 head—and ponies, about 140.

The Indians, I believe are down on the Ocho-chubbee, about three days' march from us. Gen. Jesup is here, and I hope we will "go ahead" at once and the enemy may be ours, for if we don't end the war very shortly, it will be futile to hope for its termination this winter, as it has rained two or three times lately, and I think three days more rain would render it too wet and miry to operate in this low country, now almost flooded with water."

From the correspondence of the *Republican* of last evening, from Clarksville Jan. 23d, we learn that "a number of Indians (and negroes) are hovering around Fort King, 130 have been seen. Col. Snodgrass is there with some Alabamians, as likewise Capt. Gail's company. They butchered some cattle close by, the other day, and now come within gun shot fearlessly."

Forgery Case at New York.—A case of forgery has been discovered in the city of New York, which has produced extraordinary sensation. The plot was brought to light through the instrumentality of Mr. J. R. Sturges, upon whose authority a detailed statement of facts is presented in the New York Herald—from which we make the following abstract:—

The names of the parties arrested are Pitcher Stearns, and Ames—the latter the forger.

The Bank of Kentucky had their Plates in the Union Bank of New York, and whenever the Bank wanted impressions from them, the Cashier of the Union Bank received orders from the Cashier of the Kentucky to attend to having them executed and forwarded.

Mr Sturges says—"About five months ago, I became acquainted with Pitcher, and having in view the opening of a store in Cincinnati, concluded to propose to him a partnership in case I met with success in negotiating a loan for a cash capital. My property being in Cincinnati, and money so scarce, I did not succeed. During the fall, Pitcher obtained from me several small notes, part of which, under false pretences, as I have lately discovered, and also endorsements to his creditors for an extension; his creditors as he informed me, promising to sustain him in making purchases."

A few weeks ago Pitcher introduced Sturges to Brown, whom he described as an influential man, a magistrate, bank director, &c., from Ohio, and stated that he had a letter of introduction from F. Canfield to the Cashier of the National Bank—and that promises of pecuniary aid were made to him. In this way Sturges was induced to put in to acceptances the day before he expected to leave with Brown, 12th ult. They did not leave, as he said, because Brown had not completed his negotiation. He subsequently prevailed upon Mr Sturges to loan him two notes of \$750 each, to send, (as he pretended) to Mr Canfield on account of certain purchases of property—and on Thursday the 18th he made the important disclosure to Mr Sturges.

He stated that Brown and Stearns had offered him \$1000 if he would go in disguise to a certain printer's and obtain for them \$300,000 of the notes of Ky. Bank; that they dropped a letter in the post office, and that Stearns had been daily at the printer's watching to ascertain when they had finished the order, so that Mr Scott should call and receive them—that they gave him \$130 to pay the printer, and that he had gone there the night before, dressed in a cloak and cap, and assumed the accent of an Irishman, or Scotchman—that the printer was a little suspicious, he thought, and he did not get them, but came off, the printer promising to leave them on Thursday evening at the Broadway House. Pitcher was dissuaded by Sturges from going to the printer's in the morning—and S. succeeded in getting from his possession \$4800 of the acceptances & one of his notes for \$120. The facts were disclosed to the bank by the father of Sturges on the 22d and it was agreed that the arrests should be deferred until S. could further secure himself. The printer gave up the plates and \$370,000 in notes—which was the time first the printer had any communication with the bank in relation to Pitcher's having called.

"Brown was last seen by me," says Mr Sturges, "on Thursday, 18th, about two hours or more before Pitcher made the disclosure to me—if Pitcher had obtained the bills, he was to take them over to Jersey City, as he informed me. On Friday morning when I met him, he said Brown had left town; had washed his hands of the affair, and advised him to do so also, and that he accordingly had—that Brown told him he would remit him \$500 from Philadelphia, to enable him to pay my notes that were due, &c. &c.—and I was duped with this to wait two days longer—then he told me Stearns promised to give him money."

The sum not yet recovered by Sturges is \$1500.—On Wednesday morning Pitcher met Sturges in Tammany Hall with a package of mortgages belonging, as he said to Stearns—he pretended that he was to take them to City Hall, where he should meet Stearns and obtain from him some money. These pretences proved deceptive—when the measures specified in the annexed closing part of Mr Sturges's account were adopted:—

"Pitcher kept the mortgages until Thursday morning, when I saw him deliver them to Stearns. Believing that the forger would leave in the afternoon as Pitcher stated, I left Pitcher about 12 o'clock, and went to the Bank and told Mr Howard. To secure the forger also it was necessary the arrests should take immediately, and he went up with me to the Police, and at 2 o'clock Pitcher was arrested—Stearns about 4 o'clock; the forger, I believe, yesterday or Friday, I did not ascertain."

Pitcher told me Brown had with him \$300,000 Bank of Wisconsin Bills, and also \$200,000 or \$250,000 Illinois Bank bills, &c. &c."

Thus was completed, a plan concocted by four or five accomplished rogues, to rob the bank note establishment of several millions of their note impressions. Saunders, the chief of the gang, is a notorious counterfeiter. Every preparation was made. It was agreed to commit the robbery on Saturday night, set to work and sign a large amount of them, and start their confederates off to distant cities early on Sunday morning to get them into extensive circulation. While they were awaiting the arrival of the *gentleman* from the South to sign their notes, Saunders undertook to pass off some counterfeit bills of an old stock, and in consequence fell into the clutches of the "shoulder-tapping baliff"

DIED, in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 19th January, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, Major Arthur L. Campbell, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great patience and fortitude. Major Campbell was among the early emigrants from Virginia to the West, and it was necessarily his lot to participate in the dangers the early settlers had to encounter. In the late war he volunteered under general Jackson, and served against the Creek Indians with credit to himself and advantage to his country. He was a man of ardent temperament, honest, upright, devoted to his country, and zealous and vigorous as an advocate of her free institutions. He has left a family highly respectable, and a numerous circle of friends to lament that they are separated from him by the hand of Death.—*Globe*.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.

The 22d of February will be celebrated by the Transylvania Medical Class, and Adelpi A. and Transylvania Law Societies, in the chapel of Morrison College.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Prayer, by Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith;
2. Music;
3. Oration, by P. T. Johnson, on behalf of Transylvania Medical Class;
4. Music;
5. Oration, by V. Monroe, on behalf of Adelpi A. Society;
6. Music;
7. Oration, by G. R. McKee, on behalf of Transylvania Law Society;
8. Music;
9. Benediction.

The procession will reach Morrison College at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the exercises will commence.

N. J. W. WORTHAM, from Com. T. M. Class.

W. R. HERVEY, from Com. Adelpi A. Society.

O. R. SINGLETON, from Com. Tr. Law Society.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1838.—7-td

Anniversary Celebration.

A N ORATION will be delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the 22d inst. (Washington's Birth-Day,) by SAM. WOOLLEY, Esq. on behalf of the Volunteer Companies of the city.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Prayer.—By the Rev. Mr. Holeman.
Washington's Farewell Address.—Read by Gen. Jno. M. McCalla.
Oration.—By Sam'l. Woolley.
Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ladies, Gentlemen, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
Feb 14, 1838

CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

ATTENTION!!

YOU are hereby notified and requested to parade on Thursday the 22d inst. at half past 3 o'clock, to celebrate the birth-day of Gen. WASHINGTON.

By order of the Captain,
S. C. TROTTER.
H. B. FRANKLIN, Ordly Serg't.
Feb. 14, 1838

ATTENTION!!

YOU are hereby notified and requested to parade on Thursday the 22d inst. at the usual place, to celebrate the birth-day of Gen. WASHINGTON. Parade at half past eight o'clock. By order of the Captain,
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.
C. A. KRISER, Ordly Serg't.
Feb. 14, 1838

ATTENTION!!

LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY!

YOU are hereby notified and requested to parade on Thursday, the 22d inst. at half past eight o'clock, to celebrate the birth-day of Gen. WASHINGTON.

By order of the Captain,
THOS. G. RANDALL.

J. W. FORBES, O. S.
Feb 14 1838—7-td

Livery Stable and Wagon

Yard,

ON WATER-STREET.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the citizens of this city and vicinity, that he has recommended the above business at his old stand, corner of Mill and Water-streets, opposite Hunt's new building, where he will keep constantly for hire, HORSES and GIGS of the very best cast. WM. H. GARNETT.
Lexington, Feb. 15, 1838.—7-3m

JAMES PENNY

WOULD return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and having taken into partnership Mr. George Chamblin, the business will in future be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of

PENNY & CHAMBLIN;

And they hope, by strict attention to business, to give entire satisfaction.

PENNY & CHAMBLIN.

Feb 14, 1838.—7-4f

P. S. All those indebted to J. Penny, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle up, as it is necessary the old business should be closed.

J. PENNY.

CITY SCHOOL.

THE City School Committee have the satisfaction to inform the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. Gayle as principal of the School for the ensuing session, which will commence on Monday 4th March next. Mr. Bonar, a gentleman competent to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and Mathematics, has been employed as the principal assistant; and every department of the School is now supplied with approved and experienced teachers. It is earnestly requested that parents and others, intending to send their children and wards, will enter them as early in the session as possible.

JACOB ASHTON, Comdr.

WM. A. LEAVY, J. B. JOHNSON.

Lexington, Feb. 8, 1838.—6-4thM

Intel. and Observer insert 4th March

SEGARS.

D. BRADFORD has just received a few thousand Kentucky Segars, of the quality he has hitherto had.

He expects hereafter to keep a constant supply.

Feb. 8, 1838.

FRESH TEAS, RAISINS, OYSTERS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, 20 BOXES TEA;

4 Chests do.

20 Boxes Raisins;

30 Kegs Oysters;

5 Boxes Dried Peaches;

Which are offered for sale low.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD LD.

Lex. Feb. 8, 1838.—6-3t.

TOBACCO & SNUFF.

HALF BOXES Honey Dew Tobacco;

1 Bbl. Moccaba and Rappae Snuff.

Just received and for sale by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex. Feb. 8, 1838.—6-3t.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 13, FOR 1838.

To be drawn Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1838.

Capital Prizes, \$30,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—

\$2,000—\$1,500—\$1,000—10 of

\$1,500, &c. &c.

13 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 22

Tickets!

ABOUT ONE PRIZE TO A BLANK!!

One fifth of the Prizes will have on them either

three or two Drawn Numbers!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 14, FOR 1838.

To be drawn Saturday, Feb. 17, 1838.

Capital Prizes, \$40,000—\$10,000—\$6,000—

\$5,000—\$3,000—\$2,500—\$1,940

50 of \$1,000, &c. &c.

Fickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1838.

To be drawn



GARDNER'S CELEBRATED Vegetable Liniment.

It is the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts or Wounds, Coughs, Chafes or Galls, Film in the Eye, and every external complaint to which Horses are liable.

Also—For the Human Flesh, it excels in the cure of Burns or Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, in Gout, Ague in the Face, Ringworms and Tetters, Painful Tumors, &c.

It has also been recommended with signal success, by numbers of the most respectable Physicians in this city, for the Sore Throat attending Scarlet Fever, so prevalent the past winter.

Persons wishing to purchase the article are particularly requested to call for it by its own name, "GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT," which will prevent the numerous frauds imposed upon them by substituting such names as "Gardner's Emulsion," "Gardner's Lotion," "Gardner's Nerve and Bone," &c. &c., which the proprietors find has been the case to a great extent.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati. Sold by all Druggists and Traders in town and country.

TESTIMONIALS.

Natchitoches, Louisiana, June, 1836.
Messrs. Glascoe & Harrison, Cincinnati:
Gentlemen,—Having tried some of your "Gardner's Liniment," (in five bottles of which my brother procured for me whilst travelling,) and being anxious of having some constantly at hand for the use of my family, I herewith transmit you—dollars, and request that you send me its amount in Liniment. Please have out the dispatch, to Major L. G. De Russy, U. S. Army, care of Messrs. Cortes & La Place, Merchants, Natchitoches.

I find pleasure in stating that the application of this Liniment on several occasions, under my own eye, has satisfied me of its great value, and shall have its use recommended in the Army, and neighborhood generally.

Your obedient servant,
LEWIS G. DERUSSY, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to send these few lines to you as an acknowledgment of the good effects which I have experienced in the use of Gardner's Liniment. As I esteem this article very highly, I am desirous that it should come more into use, and the public be thereby benefited. If my certificate could in the least induce any one to try it, I cheerfully hand it to you, to make what use of it you please. In June last, I went into the country with my family to live during the summer season. In clearing my garden from weeds, briars, &c., I got my hands very much scratched and poisoned. They became greatly inflamed and swollen; the pain which I experienced was excruciating. My wife tried every thing we could hear of, that was likely to be of use; but all was of no avail, and I began to despair of having them cured by any common process. When by accident my horse was badly hurt on the eye, a friend having seen him in this situation, told me that he would cure him in two days, with Gardner's Liniment. I consented, and he accordingly used it, when it soon had the desired effect. Having some left in the bottle, I thought of trying it on my hands, which I did, and to my astonishment and gratification, completely cured them by the use of another bottle!!! I have also used it since in one instance for a severe burn, and found it superior to any other which I ever used. Its quickness in taking out the fire and alleviating the pain. I also can recommend it by experience in the cure of what is generally called "chopped hands." On the whole, I take pleasure in pronouncing it an invaluable article, and recommend every family to keep a bottle on hand.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES CUTTER.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1835.
NEWPORT, Ky. July 28, 1834.

I do with pleasure add my testimony in favor of Gardner's Liniment; because in the summer of 1831, having about 12 horses, a part being employed in working a ferry boat between this place and Cincinnati, the remainder as coach horses—the greater part of them became badly chafed or galled during the hot weather. I applied to Jas. Gardner of Cincinnati, for a bottle of his Liniment, and used it, and in about two weeks' time, my horses were all sound and well. I can also recommend it as an invaluable medicine for Rheumatic complaints, Burns or Scalds, Cuts Wounds or Bruises, for I have used it in these complaints with great success.

Yours respectfully,
G. W. DEXON.

HAMILTON, O., June 8, 1834.

This certifies that I have for one year past used Gardner's Liniment, for the following—such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and scalds, rheumatic pains, inflammation in the limbs and joints, also tetters and ringworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of sores on my horses.

AARON ROLLINS,
CINCINNATI, July 24th, 1834.

SIR,—It has been my desire for a long time to make known to the public the good effects with which I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment; and pleased with the present opportunity, I will testify that I have within these three years used fifty bottles of the said Liniment, and can safely pronounce it the best remedy for any sore, gall or chafe, bruise or sprain, cut, burn or scald of any kind, on man or horse, which has ever come within my knowledge. I would not for any small consideration agree to do without it. I would recommend it to every person or family to keep a bottle on hand, that in case of Burns or Scalds, or Wounds, it could be applied immediately.

Yours respectfully,
GARRET DULHAGEN.

CINCINNATI, July 12th, 1834.

This certifies that I have within about three months past used five bottles of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, and can say without hesitation, that it far exceeds any thing that I have ever tried in healing any kind of sores on horses. My long experience in the Livery Stable business has afforded an opportunity of finding out many valuable remedies, but I am willing here to acknowledge that the Vegetable Liniment goes far ahead of any thing in the cure of horse flesh which I have ever discovered.

S. LIPPENCOTT,
CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

I hereby certify, that for three years past, I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with perfect success in the numerous cases which unavoidably will happen in an extensive Livery Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or chafes, scratches, sprains, film in the eye, callons or bunions caused by harness or saddle. In my opinion it exceeds all other remedies ever invented, as an external application for horse flesh, and I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as an invaluable article, and ought to be used by every Livery Stable Keeper.

ARTHUR MARTIN.
DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I hand you

my certificate in favor of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment. I have used it repeatedly on horses or several Bruises, Cuts, Chafes, Kicks, and particularly in one instance for a valuable horse which was so severely coked as to render him apparently worthless. In this case I applied two bottles, and in two weeks time, he was as sound as ever. I have also used it effectually for the Film in the Eye. And as it respects myself, I can with much satisfaction state that I healed, with it, in a short time, a severe wound on my hand. I have recommended it to many persons and have heard of no complaints.

HENRY P. POWARS,
Anderson Township, Ham. County, March 7, 1835.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

This may certify, that we have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, for some months past, for various kinds of Sores and Wounds on Horses, and find it to exceed any other medicine that we have ever tried.

WM. WINTERS, JOSEPH BATES,
OREN FLAGG, GEO. SHELLY,
Sole and Dr. S. C. Trotter's Drug and Chemical Store—Cheapside.
Lexington Dec. 27, 1837.—52-4f.

THE TURF HORSE,
COLUMBUS,
BY OSCAR.

HAVING made arrangements with Mr. Thompson, the owner of this thorough bred Stallion and breeder of fine stock and horses, he will make his next season at my farm 24 miles from the City of Lexington, lying on the South side of the Turnpike Road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, where every comfort and accommodation will be given that the country affords. All other particulars made known in due time.

G. E. GILLESPIE.
Jan 11, 1838.—2-2m.

CLOVER SEED:
100 BUSHELS just received from Ohio, and have matured arrangements for keeping a supply of the article during the season.
BEN. CRUTCHFIELD.
Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, JR.
J. MCCAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES,
Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. MCCAULEY.
Nov. 18, 1836.—47-4f.

FEMALE EDUCATION.
MR. HONFLUER, assisted by his Lady and other competent Teachers, will open on January 3rd, 1838.

An Academy for the Education of YOUNG LADIES,
Under the name of the
LEXINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

He trusts to have it in his power so far to gain the confidence of the community, that his residence as a teacher in Lexington may be permanent.

The many schools in which he has taught in the U. States, and the opportunities he has had of observing the several methods of instruction in England and France, render him rather sanguine as to his capability of imparting a useful and accomplished education.

TERMS.
Payable Quarterly in Advance.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—for Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and Vocal Sacred Music. \$6.00 per qtr.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT—including the above; with Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Use of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. \$10.00

PLANNING, 5.00
DRAWING AND PAINTING—in all its branches 10.00
LATIN AND GREEK, 10.00
LECTURES upon the Arts and Sciences occasionally, which the parents of the pupils are invited to attend.

Classes for Adult pupils every Saturday Morning, 9 o'clock. French, 11
Drawing and Painting, 12
APPROXIMATING 3 4 Drawing and Painting, with their application to Botany, Ornithology, &c.

It will be observed that the terms for the French language are much below the ordinary price. The object of this is that it may be studied even by those in the Preparatory Department, and thus become the general language of the school two or three afternoons in each week.
Lex. Dec. 7th, 1838.—51-4f.

DOCTOR CHINN
HAS again resumed the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. His residence is on High Street, and his Office at the Store of Messrs. DUNN & BOWMAN, next door to LEAVY & DOLAN. Any message left with them in his absence, will be promptly attended to.
Dec. 27, 1837.—62-3m.

UPHOLSTERING!
Furniture and Chairs.

IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 43-4f

FALL & WINTER
NEW GOODS
OREAR & BERKLEY
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets.

THEIR SUPPLY OF
FALL & WINTER
NEW GOODS;
COMPRISING a general and handsome assortment of

Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Chamois, Polish & o. the Green, and Grey CLOTHS,
Plain, Plain Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTES,
Super Silk, Velvet & Woollen VESTINGS, Gro-de-Nap, French & English MERINOES, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (rearranged not to shrink)
Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS,
Hudsonock, Birdseye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,
IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS, (all colors)
GRO DE NAP, HERNANI SILKS, Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,
Super CHALLA SHAWLS, Whitney, Mackinac, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-4 to 13-4,
Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS, Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,
PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO
SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.
Calf Boots and Shoes;
Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-4f

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.
THE Undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRUTCHFIELD & TURNER, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS,
He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.
He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of
Goods in his Line,
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.
He is prepared to do a General
Commission & Forwarding
BUSINESS.
Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.
To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-4f.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.
THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexington at half past 1 o'clock P. M., the Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M.,
H. MCCONATHY.
Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836.—46-4f

CANDY'S TAVERN.
(LATE MCCRACKEN'S)
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD.
Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES.
WELL ATTENDED TO:
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.
DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.
JOHN CANDY.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-4f

CABINET WAREHOOM.
THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has bought T. W. POWELL'S interest in the

CABINET BUSINESS,
And is now prepared to make FURNITURE of every description on short notice, and accommodating Terms. His Wareroom is on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as an Upholstering and Window Blind Manufacturer; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mr. Mathers will attend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.
HORACE E. DIMICK.

WANTED—A few thousand feet of Cherry Scantling, suitable for Bedford posts, 44 or five inches square, for which a liberal price will be given,
Lexington November 13, 1837.—46-4f

An Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.
August 10, 1837.—32-4f

FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

OREAR & BERKLEY
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets.

THEIR SUPPLY OF
FALL & WINTER
NEW GOODS;
COMPRISING a general and handsome assortment of

Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Chamois, Polish & o. the Green, and Grey CLOTHS,
Plain, Plain Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTES,
Super Silk, Velvet & Woollen VESTINGS, Gro-de-Nap, French & English MERINOES, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (rearranged not to shrink)
Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS,
Hudsonock, Birdseye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,
IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS, (all colors)
GRO DE NAP, HERNANI SILKS, Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,
Super CHALLA SHAWLS, Whitney, Mackinac, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-4 to 13-4,
Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS, Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,
PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO
SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.
Calf Boots and Shoes;
Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-4f

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.
THE Undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRUTCHFIELD & TURNER, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS,
He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.
He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of
Goods in his Line,
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.
He is prepared to do a General
Commission & Forwarding
BUSINESS.
Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.
To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-4f.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.
THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexington at half past 1 o'clock P. M., the Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M.,
H. MCCONATHY.
Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836.—46-4f

CANDY'S TAVERN.
(LATE MCCRACKEN'S)
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD.
Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES.
WELL ATTENDED TO:
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.
DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.
JOHN CANDY.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-4f

CABINET WAREHOOM.
THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has bought T. W. POWELL'S interest in the

CABINET BUSINESS,
And is now prepared to make FURNITURE of every description on short notice, and accommodating Terms. His Wareroom is on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as an Upholstering and Window Blind Manufacturer; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mr. Mathers will attend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.
HORACE E. DIMICK.

WANTED—A few thousand feet of Cherry Scantling, suitable for Bedford posts, 44 or five inches square, for which a liberal price will be given,
Lexington November 13, 1837.—46-4f

An Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.
August 10, 1837.—32-4f

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTES!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by
J. CHEW & CO.
No. 52, Marble Front.
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-4f.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
AND
TURF REGISTER,
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.
J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. ept. 15, 1836.—55-4f.

KENTUCKY STEAM
HAT FACTORY,
Corner of Main & Main-cross streets,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,
[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD]
HAS again put his MACHINERY in successful OPERATION, and is prepared to furnish his PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS with every variety of HATS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced prices.

Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANUFACTURING, to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any.

JUST RECEIVED,
The Fall and Winter Fashions, for 1837.

of Gentlemen's Hats,
which he thinks cannot fail to please those who exercise a discriminating taste in that very essential article of dress.

As CASH is a very necessary essential, his call upon those in arrears to him must be as imperative as the nature of the times require, more especially to those indebted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given them.

N. B. His supply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is kept up as usual.
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-4f

BRISTLES! BRISTLES!!
SCALDED HOGS BRISTLES!
THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for clean combed [scalded] Hogs Bristles, at the Brush Manufactory of the Subscriber, on Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house.
JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-4f.

For Rent,
TWO ROOMS in the house opposite the residence of Mr. Vortner, in this city—suitable for School Rooms.
Apply to CLEMENT SMITH.
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-4f.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
WM. ADAIR'S
UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT
TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonly called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of his Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky.
Isiah Plummer, do do
John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.
Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years.
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.
Caleb Redden, Mason county.
John Jacobs, 33 years, Mayville, Ky.
Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark, two sons Mason county.
William Willoughby, do do.
Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.
Mr. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years.
Jno. Story, 62 years, Georgetown Ky.
Moffitt's son, Washington county.
Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.
Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.
—Cahill's son Mason county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.

Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 30 days.

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky. post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.

WM. ADAIR.
June 17, 1837.—25-1y.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking-Glasses,
No. 27 N. Fifth street Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—devoted exclusively to the business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.
Sept. 29, 1837.—45-6m.

THE PROPRIETOR
OF THE
LEXINGTON BREWERY,
LEGS leave to inform his old Customers, and the lovers of Malt liquor in general, that his BREWERY is now in a full state of operation—and that every exertion in his power, will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer, Ale, and Porter.

Customers from the adjacent towns will be supplied on the shortest notice. Distillers will be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest prices. Fresh Yeast at the Brewery.
JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—44-4m.

NEW BEER
At Candy's.
JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.
Lexington, Sept. 25, 1837.—39-4f

Botanic Medicines:

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr. Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional business. He has received a well selected and general assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES,
All of which are warranted genuine. Diaphoretic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Verine, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilitic or Purifying Syrup—good for all cutaneous diseases—diseases of the skin and scrofulous diseases, &c.

He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. Howard's improved system of Botanic Medicine. Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating liniment, an infallible cure for Croup, &c.
April 25 1837.—17-4f.

HUEY & JONES,
Merchant Tailors,
CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS
Suitable for Gentlemen's wear;

SUCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also, Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoating. Also, a very handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMPS-WOOL and MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, and BOOMS. The above goods were selected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and customers general satisfaction. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-4f

55th Notice!
PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY.
Lexington June 10, 1837.—24-4f.

VALUABLE AND TRIED
PATENT MEDICINES.
TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;
SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;
A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex. Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.
August 3, 1837.—31-4f.

DR. CROSS
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Court-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.
July 19, 1837, 22-4f

STRAY HORSE.
GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse.
4 years old last spring, is not